

THE EUROPE.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Distress in Ireland—England demands explanations from France in reference to Rome—Rome occupied by the French—Desperate defence of the city by the native Romans—The Roman leader Garibaldi escapes with 10,000 men, and is overtaken by the French—The Romans still adhere to the Republic—The government triumphs at the elections in Paris—Lamartine and the Socialists triumphant in the interior—Venice still unconquered—Important news from Sardinia—Victory of the Danes over the Holsteins—Glorious victory of the Hungarians, &c.

Sr. Johns, N. B. July 25, 10 P. M. The steamship Europa, with 123 passengers, arrived at Halifax, at 8 o'clock last evening. The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

Ireland—Intense suffering and misery. The Irish papers contain most distressing accounts of the intense suffering and misery that prevails in many parts of that ill-fated country—particularly in the South-western districts. The workhouses are filled to repletion, and thousands of persons appear actually without the means to keep life and soul together, until the crops are available, which fortunately will, from present appearances, be very early. The distress, in the meantime, will be severe, almost beyond example.

Departure of the State Prisoners to Vandiemans Land. On Monday Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, McManus, and O'Donahue, were embarked on board the war schooner Swift, which immediately sailed for Vandiemans land.

Previous to the departure of the prisoners, they prepared, and placed in the hands of a mutual friend, an address to their countrymen, of which the London Times says: It must be admitted that its tone is unobjectionable—may even moderate than could be expected from men the whole tenor of whose previous conduct favored the supposition that they were acting, not as free agents, but as the victims of some unknown species of downright lunacy.

France—Result of the Elections. The elections to fill 35 vacancies are going forward quietly, and the results as far as ascertained are in favor of the moderate candidates. In Paris the Ministerial candidates were all returned. In the Provinces, Lamartine and a few Socialists have secured their elections.

Mr. Dalhays has been despatched as Ambassador to the court of St. James with less apparent haste, with the object, as has been conjectured, to neutralize Lord Palmerston's decided or apprehended intervention in favor of the Romans.

In regard to the subject, the London Star of Tuesday says: The Marquis of Normandy has presented a note to the French Government from Lord Palmerston demanding an explicit explanation as to the intentions of France with regard to Rome. How long it is intended that the French army shall occupy the Roman Territory, and whether it is resolved to support the Pope.

Recall of Reinforcements. In consequence of the surrender of Rome, the orders received at Toulon for embarking reinforcements of all kinds has been countermanded, and a steamer already at sea with troops, recalled.

Ledru Rollin in London. The movements of Ledru Rollin have at length been traced out. He has, until recently, been sequestered in Paris, and on Wednesday reached London in the Ostend steamer from Belgium, in company with Martin Bernard, Etienne Arago, and Sargent Boichat.

The present accounts of the cholera are favorable. The deaths have fallen to fewer than 30 per day, and are daily decreasing. The total number of deaths in Paris and suburbs since the breaking out of the cholera in January last, is said to be more than 20,000.

The Council of Revision has confirmed the sentence of death pronounced by the Court Martial on Capt. Kleber, who immediately appealed to the Court of Cassation.

Italy—Constitution of the Republic. The Assembly, in its last sitting, unanimously voted the Constitution of the Republic, and ordered it to be deposited in the Capitol, the expression of the unanimous wish of the Roman people.

The Constitution is by a vote of the Assembly, to be engraven on marble, and placed in the Capitol. They also ordered funeral service to be celebrated at St. Stephen's, for those who had fallen in defence of the Republic.

The entrance of the French into Rome. The entrance of the French troops en masse into Rome, did not take place till 7 o'clock of the evening of the 3d.

A proclamation of the National Assembly announced the arrival of the French, and recommended abstinence from all vengeance as useless, and unworthy the dignity of Roman citizens.

Gen. Oudinot and his staff were so disguised as not to be recognized by the National Guard as he passed the corps d'Arme, they did not rise and give him the salute due his rank.

The barricades had to be pulled down by the French soldiers themselves in the absolute death of Roman laborers. At dark the troops were conveyed to their various quarters.

Escape of Garibaldi with 10,000 Troops. Garibaldi succeeded in escaping from

Rome with 10,000 men. He was loudly applauded as he passed through the city. He had been in the direction of Jerzima. It is probable he would fall in with some detached force of the Neapolitans or Spaniards to whom he might give trouble. His intention, it is said, is to invade the Kingdom of Naples. The first division of the French expeditionary army set out in pursuit of him on the 4th.

Venice still Unconquered. Venice still holds out against the Austrians, and continues to make a vigorous resistance. The city carries on its principal defence from two small forts at about one thousand yards from the first houses of Venice—one situated on the small island of San Lecondo—and the other on the Railroad Bridge. The Austrian shells do not reach further than four hundred yards.

Within Venice Provisions are very scarce. Nothing but black bread half baked is to be got. Meat and wine have become luxuries. Still the calm determination to resist reigns among the Venetians.

Sardinia—Important Movement. Correspondence from Turin of the 8th, states that M. Trarde, Secretary of the Sardinian Legation in London, arrived at Turin with despatches of great and urgent importance. It is said that they contain the wish of Lord Palmerston that Sardinia should not at present resume negotiations of peace with Austria, as England wished to save Italy from the abyss into which she appears ready to fall.

Hungary and Austria. The Hungarians continue to carry on the renegade struggle with indomitable energy and courage.

Advices from Vienna of the 7th have been received. The statements of the victory won by Ban Jellachich prove to be altogether unfounded. The Ban is still in the back countries, and though he has had an engagement with the Magyars, the affair seems to have been of little importance. The imperial troops on the right bank of the Danube, after leaving Raab, followed the returning Hungarians, and appear to have obtained some advantage at Acs, where it is said 500 Hungarians were made prisoners.

The Austrian headquarters were then removed to Babylona, where the Emperor was.

Hungarians defeated by the Austrians—Dreadful conflict—Eight hours' Battle. The Hungarians appear to have retired to an entrenchment, camp, and works at the head of a bridge, thrown from the right bank of the Danube to Comorn, from which point they maneuvered with 20 squadrons of horse, and kept up a fire with 50 guns for eight hours; but their infantry remained in their entrenchments.

One field battery ventured beyond the protection of the guns in the entrenchment, and a regiment of Austrian light horse attacked and captured the battery, after cutting down the greater part of the men at their guns. The battery consisted of six pounders and two twelves.

Rumored Victories by the Russians. The Russian corps having entered Transylvania, has succeeded, after an obstinate resistance, in taking Tornases Pass, which was strongly fortified. The Russians forced their way through with the bayonet, and entered Cronstadt on the same day, the 20th of June. Eleven cannon and standards were the trophies of this day.

The Cossacks succeeded in capturing General Wysz, who was wounded, and had been handed over to the Austrians.

Other accounts from Transylvania state that the other Russian corps has entered Bistric, after a sharp action with the Hungarians.

The Austrian garrison, at Raab, had been compelled to surrender that fortress.

Opening of the Diet. A letter from Vienna, in the Independence of Brussels, states that the Hungarians have retaken Sygetin, and that the Diet was to be opened on the 1st.

The Hungarians Victorious—A great Battle. Intelligence had been received by the Nation, a Belgian journal, to the following effect. On the 1st and 2d of July, Dembrinski, with his own corps d'armee, and all the reserve of the veteran troops drawn from the army of operation now acting in different parts of Hungary, amounting altogether to 80,000 men, attacked the Russian army, consisting of 110,000 men, commanded by Prince Paszkowitch, in the defiles between Miskoley and Oilan. The attack took place in the flank so as to drive the corps commanded by the Prince in person, into the marshes of the Theiss.

We have not received any details of this important battle; but the success seems to have been so complete, that the same Hungarian reserve of Veterans, to the number of 40,000 men, marched the next day by Waaten for Comorn, to reinforce the army of Georkey, who from the 4th of July has been able to resume the offensive against the Austrian armies.

Dembrinski, with 55,000 men was in pursuit of the remains of the army of Paszkowitch, and it is probable that immediately the news of Dembrinski's victory becomes known, the warlike preparations in the details of which the Russian Prince has imprudently engaged himself, will rise en masse to cut off his retreat through the passes.

Proclamation from Kossuth. Kossuth issued, on the 27th ult., at Buda, Pesth, a proclamation, calling upon the people, in the most emphatic language to rise in arms against the invader. The campaign against the Austro-Russian army is called a crusade, as it is manifestly intended to work on the religious feelings of the people; and its style is said to be most eloquent and impassioned.

Kossuth left Pesth on the 2d for Szeghin. Death rather than Defeat. Baden Jdstadt was fearfully bombarded on the 7th, but according to the last accounts it held out, and the garrison had hoisted the black flag, in token that they would rather die than surrender.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM CALIFORNIA!! ATTEMPT TO FORM A STATE GOVERNMENT. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CRESCENT CITY. IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE. NEW YORK, July 28. The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York last night with one month's later news from California.

The steamer Panama, from San Francisco arrived at Panama, on the 11th of June, with five hundred thousand dollars worth of gold dust.

The gold in California is still found in great quantities; but it is only the persons accustomed to hard work that can stand the fatigue of digging it.

The number of persons at the mines are estimated at thirty thousand, about one-half of whom are foreigners.

The business at San Francisco was very dull, all goods and provisions were selling below their original cost. Lumber was still in great demand, and selling for \$350, 00 per m.

Our Consul at Panama would not abuse the responsibility of sending California mails by the Crescent city.

The British frigate Constance was at San Blas, bound for Mazatlan with two millions.

The greatest efforts are making in California to organize a State Government and demand admittance into the Union. Mass meetings for the purpose of considering the propriety of electing delegates to a Convention for the formation of a Government for California took place on the 12th of June. The object of the meeting being briefly stated by the President, Peter H. Burnett, Esq., addressed the people assembled, and concluded his remarks by presenting Hon. Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, who responded to the call with his accustomed eloquence.

The Crescent City has over two hundred thousand dollars in specie.

Nefarious and Infamous Abduction of Juan Francisco Rey, at the Instance of the Spanish Consul. From the N. O. Delta, July 19.

Many of our good easy citizens, unconscious of evil, and unsuspecting of wrong, read our article of yesterday morning, denunciatory of Carlos de Espana and his agents, who have dared in the very face of this community, and in defiance of every law and international obligation, to kidnap for the shambles of Queen Isabella, the wretched man Rey—many of our good, easy citizens, we say, read our article of yesterday, with a feeling of incredulity, as if we were capable of trifling with a subject so serious—one so well calculated to excite the indignation of every man, who has an American heart in his bosom. We never make serious charges without duly weighing the responsibility we incur. From that responsibility we will never shrink in any instance, but stand prepared, as honest and independent journalists are bound to do, to vindicate our course to our fellow-citizens. In no instance has this journal ever swerved from its duty to the public, to earn the laudation of faction, or the filthy wages of corrupt knavery; nor shall we now, however powerful the parties who have unholy leagued against the sacredness of our soil, the honor of the republic, and the majesty of its laws.

We now distinctly charge, that Carlos de Espana, Consul of her Catholic Majesty, Isabella Segunda, of Spain, did feloniously and wickedly procure, by the payment of large sums of money, several individuals in this city, to conspire with him to abduct the person of Juan Francisco Rey, with the intention of placing said Rey under Spanish jurisdiction; which intention he carried out by chartering or engaging the schooner Mary Eellen, at an enormous rate, to proceed thither under the control of Capt. McConnel, who cleared at the Custom house, the better, (we believe,) to deceive, for the port of St. Thomas.

The Rumored Defalcation—Spanish Consul held to Bail—Bribe struck by Lightning and Burnt. NEW ORLEANS, July 22.

The rumor of the defalcation of Mr. Wilkinson, Cashier of the Canal Bank, to a large amount, turns out to be unfounded. We are not, at present, able to say how the rumor originated.

The abduction of the young Spaniard, from this city, continues to animate our Spanish population, and excite the indignation of our American citizens. The Spanish Consul, Senor Carlos de Espana, and two accomplices have been arrested. It is said, on good authority, that the Consul, after having made arrangements with the captain or consignees of the schooner Mary Ellen, which had cleared from the custom house, for St. Thomas, went to a house kept by a man named Morante, where Juan Francisco Rey, the young Spaniard, in company with some friends, were enjoying themselves. Their beverages were drugged, and Rey, in a state of stupor, was conducted by the Consul and his accomplices, to a carriage near at hand, to the Mary Ellen, and sent to Havana; the Senor Carlos, all the time, holding a dagger to the unfortunate Spaniard's

throat. It is also alleged, while Rey was in a drugged state, his signature was obtained to a certain document which acquits the Consul and his two associates, from all participation in the affair.

The Consul and the two men mentioned above, have been arrested, and are held to answer the charge of abducting the person of Juan Francisco Rey, and handing said Rey over to the authorities of Her Catholic Majesty, Isabella Segunda, Queen of Spain.

Rey, we believe, is accused by the Spanish authorities, with having facilitated the escape of two gentlemen, imprisoned in Havana for political offences.

The American brig Othello was struck by lightning at Tobacco, and burnt to the water's edge.

Interesting Account of Santa Fe. The Tuscarora (Ohio) Advocate, has a letter from Santa Fe, under date of May 31st, giving the following interesting description of that place and vicinity, from one of a party of emigrants:

Santa Fe looks like a large brick yard—the houses like unburnt kilns. The people are lazy—the country around mountainous, and covered with snow—nothing like a farm to be seen. The Mexicans bring in a kind of dried grass that they pull up in the ravines of the mountain, and sell a small arafin for 50 cents. Corn \$6 per bushel; coffee 25 cents per lb. Most of the articles for sale are from the States. The Mexicans are now our countrymen; but they and the country are no acquisition. They spend their time in card playing, drinking, smoking, and at fandangoes. We were at a fandango at San Miguel; and while there, our party had about \$300 worth of property stolen, consisting of horses, mules, blankets, &c., &c. The Mexicans are great thieves. They will cut the buttons from your coat at a fandango, or anywhere among a crowd.—Goats and sheep are plenty. Goat's milk 6 cents per quart, and goat's milk cheese 12 1/2 cents per pound. Wood is brought from the mountains on the backs of donkeys, and sold for 25 cents per load.—There are thirty or forty stores in Santa Fe, kept principally by Americans. The society is deplorable. All the houses have earthen floors and look unusually mean and dirty. Nothing would tempt me to live in such a miserable country of ignorance, superstition, dirt and poverty.

FROM CALIFORNIA!! THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE!! NEW YORK, July 30.

The Herald publishes a batch of letters from California calculated to dampen the ardor of Gold Hunters. Our correspondent says:

When the last steamer arrived at San Francisco it had on board 250 passengers, 120 of these immediately returned on seeing the state of things. He met on his return from California, on his road from Mazadin to Mexico large numbers of Americans, who were in the greatest misery before getting to Mazadin, as their money was exhausted before they got half way.

Several Americans have joined the Mexican Robbers and committed many outrages.

The largest piece of Gold he had seen, weighed twelve ounces, although he was shown lumps weighing twenty pounds, but they had been joined together.

The average profit of digging is five days expenses in four days. Most of the emigrants are compelled to sell their things on their arrival in San Francisco, as by that time their means has become exhausted.

The 'Gaviata,' a paper published in Lehec, is paid from the Merchants sixty dollars, to give glowing accounts. The accounts published at the Mexican ports are greatly exaggerated, the papers being in the pay of speculators.

He warns every body who can earn two dollars a day in the States, not to go to California.

Several vessels have been lost on the coast of California.

The Indian Outbreak in Florida. The Washington Republic, of Friday, has the following official statement of this subject, but it will be seen that nothing is said, as yet, of the burning and sacking of houses:

At the close of the Florida war, the Seminole Indians remaining in the peninsula were assigned as a temporary residence, a track of land lying between Charlotte Harbor and the Lake Okeehobee. Gen. Worth, who made this arrangement, in 1822, reported the number of warriors left in the country at less than 100. In 1845, Capt. Sprague, who had been acting in Florida, in the stead of an Indian agent, reported the number of warriors at less than 130; and estimated the entire Indian population, of all ages and sexes, at something short of 350 souls. Since that time, we do not know that any report of the number of Indians in Florida has been officially made.

The recent reported outbreak of the Seminoles has arisen from the following circumstances: On the Atlantic side of the Peninsula, some four families were settled upon Indian river, nearly opposite Fort Pearce. Four warriors visited this settlement recently, where they were received in a friendly manner. After receiving refreshments they departed; but a short distance from the houses they discovered a man by the name of Barker, and another working in an open field, upon whom they fired. Both Barker and his companion were wounded. They ran, taking different directions. Barker was pursued, overtaken, and killed with knives. The other reached the settlers' houses, and succeeded in making his escape, with

all the rest to San Augustine. Indian river is rather a sound of the sea than a running stream; and the settlers made their way to San Augustine in boats, where the news created a great deal of excitement. The settlements upon Indian river are some forty or fifty miles distant from the tract of country assigned to the Seminoles remaining in Florida. From this circumstance it is feared that the murder of Barker is the beginning of a concerted outbreak. No other corroborating proofs have reached the Government; but the war department has made preparations to despatch a sufficient force to the country to re-assert the Indians, if they contemplated other hostilities, or to bring the murderers to justice, if this is merely the violence of a few stragglers.

The High and Low—Rich and Poor. "The rich should be gracious to the poor, and the poor should learn to respect the rich," was the substance of a remark in a recent proclamation of the federal governor of Massachusetts and seemed to be in high odor with one of our Whig contemporaries in Mississippi. The following sensible article was not written by an admirer of such servile sentiments:—"A high and low class," are said to exist. Who constitute the high class? Why the orderly, the sober, the quiet, the law loving and the peace-preserving citizens, without reference to rich or poor. Were it otherwise, society could not hang together for an hour. Who constitute "the low class," but the law breakers, the peace disturbers, the rioters, the brawling nebrabites and the incorrigible loafers.—Not the poor, for there are at least as many poor among the sober and quiet portion of the community, as rich. The distinction of "high and low," in classes is intended to involve invidious sarcasm, ignominious degradation on the poor. Who constitute the police? The poor. Who make up the ranks of the militia? The poor. If the Sheriff calls out his posse committatus, who obeys the call? Not the rich but the poor. Who fights the battles of the country in war? The poor. Who produce property, and then protect it, but the poor? We have but two classes, the idle and the industrious, and the latter only discharge all the duties of good citizens.

The Kind of Funds. The following letter from Mr. MATHEYS, Superintendent of the Seawaykil Level, shows the kind of funds furnished by State Treasurer BALL for the laborers and other creditors of the public works, and fully sustains what we have alleged of him on that point.—West Chester Democrat.

JULY 17, 1849. To N. STRICKLAND—Dear Sir—There has been much dissatisfaction expressed by the hands on the Columbia railroad, at the kind of currency in which they have received their pay for the month of May, and many of them, I understand, impute the circumstance of their receiving torn and ragged relief, with uncurrent Ohio and Virginia paper, instead of the new issue, which they have a right to expect, to the Saperintendent of said road.

My object in addressing you on the subject is to place the matter in its proper light, and state facts as they fell under my own observation. On the 10th of the present month, I accompanied the Superintendent of the Columbia road to the Bank of Pennsylvania, with a draft from the State Treasurer, for five thousand dollars. On presentation of said draft by Col. English, the Teller retired for a short time, and returned with his arms filled with the most filthy looking lot of ragged relief notes that I have seen, after an experience of two years.

In answer to the question from Col. English, "Have you no better money to give me?" the Teller replied—"We have special instructions from the State Treasurer to pay no drafts of officers on the public works in new issue."

Col. E. enquired the motive that gave rise to the instructions. The Teller replied—"I do not know the motive." Col. E. remarked, that it mattered not what the motive was, the operation was the same, viz: compelling the hands in the State employ to receive torn and depreciated money for their labor, when they had a right and did expect, from the action of the Legislature, to receive new issue.

The President of the bank subsequently informed Col. English that they had new issue, but it was reserved to pay the August interest.

Truly yours, Wm. Z. MATHEYS.

CASE OF TOTAL DEPRIVITY.—However much mankind may differ and dispute about the doctrine of 'total depravity,' we are sometimes, though we are glad to say seldom, compelled to behold an instance, where humanity has sunk into the depths of degradation and depravity, so appallingly low as to settle forever this disputed point. Such a case occurred a few days ago at the hospital in this city. A sick Irishman, who had fallen under the care of one of the city physicians, was found in a hut almost destitute of furniture, and with no bed to lie upon but a large box, with a blanket spread over it. He had suffered severely with cholera morbus, and had drank liquor thirteen times that day. The physicians had him removed to the hospital, and having provided him with food, and other necessaries, left the man's wife to nurse him; very shortly after the doctor left, the wife gathered up all the articles that had been procured for her husband, carried them to the nearest grog shop, and pawned them for whiskey, with which she returned to where her husband lay, and immediately got beastly drunk.—Her husband died the next day. Let metaphysicians dispute no more about total depravity.—Rochester American.

Death of a Beggar Woman—Her Effects.

An old beggar woman, for years known in our streets, died on Monday of Cholera. She resided in the Eleventh Ward, and her name is given as ELIZABETH MORELOCK. She is the mother of that familiar object of pity with all, the little hunchback woman who has been seen every where with her basket of herbs seldom selling, but always by the commiseration which her idiotic and hideous deformity excited, obtaining money from the charitable. When the effects of Mrs. Morelock were examined by officer LINK, a chest in her miserable scantily furnished apartment—an apartment that resembled the very home of poverty and misery themselves—was opened and found to contain \$449.67 in small change, all silver, 1,600 coppers, or \$16.00; and notes of hand, where money had been loaned, to the amount of \$258—making a total of \$723.67. This was doubtless all obtained by beggary, and an imposition upon the charity of the community. It goes to her daughter.

A short-time since, officer Link served a writ of ejectment upon Mrs. Morelock, who weeping and wailing, permitted her few articles of furniture, including that chest, to be thrown into the street, protesting that she was not able to pay her rent, which amounted to but three or four dollars, and that she was entirely helpless! The neighbors, in pity made up the amount, and restored to her the apartments. This is, on the whole, as base a case of imposition as we have lately seen recorded.—Heaven knows there are enough of worthy objects of charity.—Cin. Com.

Col. Jefferson Davis.

The Yazoo (Miss.) Democrat confirms the statement going the rounds of the press in regard to the able speech of Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS, at Jackson, Miss., in the course of which he bitterly denounced and scorchingly ridiculed the present miserable dynasty, though peculiarly connected with General TAYLOR. The Democrat says the Whigs are very sore under his chastisement. "They do not relish the rasping he gave General Taylor for his reckless violation of pledges. They do not like his exhortation to the Democrats, in view of the course of the administration in proscribing men for opinion's sake, "never to put their trust in the pledges of a Whig candidate for the Presidency again, though one might rise from the dead and tell them they should do so."

"They do not relish the cut he gave them, when alluding to their manner of conducting the last canvass, he said that he "honored party—even the Whig party when it boldly emblazoned upon its banner the measures for which it contends; but he despised a no-party party."

Major Generals. With some correction, the following list from the Harrisburg Telegraph, we believe to be correct:

Divisions.

- 1. Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia.
2. Charles H. Mathews, of Bucks.
3. George Ford, of Lancaster.
4. No return from York.
5. Wm. H. Keim, of Berks.
6. Francis M. Wynkoop, of Schuylkill.

- 7. Con. Shimer, of Northampton.
8. Wm. H. Kase, of Northumberland.
9. E. W. Studevant, of Luzerne.
10. Amhurst Carpenter, of Susquehanna.

- 11. Wm. Brindle, of Lycoming.
12. Seth Clover, of Clarion.
13. Wm. E. Barton, of Bradford.
14. Reuben C. Hale, of Mifflin.
15. Henry Fetter, of Perry.
16. John Humphreys, of Cambria.
17. Clymer P. Markle, of Westmoreland.

- 18. Wm. Robison, Jr., of Allegheny.
19. Thomas W. Clark, of Mercer.
20. Contested between James R. M. Clintick and Joseph Douty.

Rioting on the Railroad near Cumberland. The last Cumberland Mountaineer says:—"A spirit of rioting amongst the hands of Cumberland and Ohio railroad, west of Baltimore and Ohio railroad, appears from all accounts to be on the increase. During the whole of last week, rumors of various kinds were afloat concerning the dangerous situation of particular parties—the peril and danger contractors were in, and the detention of the work consequent upon such a state of affairs. On Thursday a gang of fifty or more assembled and marched up and down the line for five or six miles, threatening all who did not leave off work, or who had not the honor of being a native of the same county or parish in Ireland with themselves, with death and destruction.—It is also rumored that thefts are being committed on the farmers, in the way of robbing spring-houses, hen-roosts and gardens."

Machine for Making Boots and Shoes. A machine has been recently patented by Mr. William Shell, of Easton, Pa., by which he forms gaiters, half-boots, shoes, &c., without seams, producing any size required, and fitting the foot with great exactness. The machine will form any of the materials in general use, such as patent leather—or anything woolen. It dispenses with the knowledge of boot cutting and is so simple that any one, however unacquainted with the business may use it with facility. It is supposed that as soon as machines are brought into general use the price of patent leather boots will be one half or one third reduced.

The Island of Tabago, 14 miles from Panama, has been fixed upon by Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, as the depot for their Pacific steamers.